





FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1834.

**NOTICE.**—On Monday next, the 12th of this month, the size and price of this paper will be increased. It is now nearly double the size which it was when its publication was commenced at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM— we shall still further enlarge it, and otherwise improve its mechanical appearance, as stated above, on the 12th instant, from which time its price will be SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.— Those who have already paid in advance will receive their papers at the original rate until the expiration of the term for which they have paid, and those who may be unwilling to continue to take it upon the new conditions, are requested to settle their accounts and give notice of their desire to discontinue previous to the time of alteration. The daily publication of the Post now amounts to twenty-three hundred copies, for which we have upwards of two thousand subscribers—this great circulation, with such improvements as we shall attempt to make in the Mercantile department, will render it one of the best papers for the insertion of advertisements in the city.

**TO PRINTERS.**—The type upon which this paper is printed, brierly and nonpareil, will be sold for twenty cents per pound, if applied for immediately.

**The Bank Directors.**—The nomination and rejection of these gentlemen is a subject that will not fail to command the serious attention of the reflecting part of the American people. The President's Message, and the report of the Committee of the Senate, are before the public, and they will be read with interest. The report of the Senate entirely begs the question, which will be most carefully considered by the public—the qualifications of the nominees, and the propriety of their rejection.—The report admits the right in the Executive to re-nominate, and claims also the right in the Senate to reject, without assigning any reason therefore. There can be no doubt of this right, so far as it relates to these co-ordinate branches of the Government. The President, indeed, begins his message by "disclaiming all pretensions of right on the part of the President, officially to inquire into, or call in question the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination whatever," but the people, the tribunal to which both the President and the Senate have appealed, have a right which they will exercise, of judging the motives of the Senators, for their motives constitute the distinctive character of the act. The President, in his Message re-nominating these gentlemen, says—

"The characters and standing of these gentlemen are well known to the community, and eminently qualify them for the offices to which I propose to appoint them. Their confirmation by the Senate, at its last session, to the same offices, is a proof that such was the opinion of them entertained by the Senate at that time; and unless something has occurred since to change it, this act may now be referred to as evidence that their talents and pursuits justified their selection."

It appears then that the Senate last winter considered these directors to be worthy and competent officers; and if they have faithfully discharged their duty during the year, the Senate, though they have the legal right to reject them, without assigning a reason, will not be permitted to do it without a scrutiny into their motives by the public.

No one, we believe, in or out of Congress, alleges any charge against either the private or official conduct of these directors, except against the report they made to the President concerning the corrupt transactions of the Bank—and the following will show the nature of some of the startling facts which they exposed:—

"Yet, however objectionable may be this disposal of funds and exercise of power, without the knowledge and assent of the board, it has not been limited to the committee on exchange. When, at the end of the month of July last, the dividend committee met, one of us, being a member of it, observed accidentally amidst the other accounts, that for the expenses of the institution. Among the charges were several to a large amount, so stated as to make it impossible for him to understand the character of the expenditure, but he thought it such as to render it our duty to institute an inquiry, and if necessary, to call the attention of the board to the subject. We stated to the president of the bank, our wish, as directors, to examine the accounts in question, and at his suggestion, did so in the room of the cashier. We found the accounts kept in such a manner, that it was altogether impossible to ascertain from them the particulars of many large expenditures. The book, in which they were entered, was never, within our knowledge, exhibited to the board, and their nature was probably unknown to most if not all the directors. They embraced, especially under the head of stationary and printing, payments, the character of which did not appear in the account, but which, when examined, were found to be for very large disbursements to printers and publishers of newspapers. Nor was this all—there were charges to a large amount, stated to be for payments on orders of the President, and for those there were no vouchers but the orders themselves. The authority on which these extraordinary expenditures were alleged to be made, was a resolution of the board, on the 30th of November, 1830, authorizing the President 'to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of an article on Banks and Currency, published in the American Quarterly Review, either in whole or in part, as he might deem most for the interest of the bank;' and another on the 11th March, 1831, authorizing him 'to cause to be prepared and circulated such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank.'"

The existence of these resolutions had been unknown to us, and probably to many other members of the board; yet a large sum had been expended under them, during the very six months just elapsed—while we were members of the board, without our concurrence or even the slightest knowledge on our part, that such expenditures were made.

Having ascertained, as far as the manner of keeping this account enabled us to do, the extent to which these expenditures had been carried, we called the serious attention of the board to the subject, at the very next meeting. We stated to them the examination we had made and the unexpected result that had arisen from it, limited as it was. However general the expressions of the resolutions might be, it never could have been contemplated by the directors, that such enormous and

unusual expenditures should be made for an indefinite period—and, above all, that they should be made in such a manner, as to preclude any knowledge on the part of the board of their real nature and extent, until long after they were incurred. Besides this, there was nothing, as we conceived, in the words of the resolution, that justified the disbursements by the president of the bank, to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars, without exhibiting receipts and accounts thereof. Such a system was entirely unauthorized by the stockholders, and ought to be immediately discontinued, by an express direction of the board, if it was conceived that it was allowed by the resolution in question.

However much it might destroy the rights of the directors, to confer upon a committee of exchange, selected by the president, the most important powers of the board, as we saw lately done by the alteration of the by-laws—it seemed to us infinitely more dangerous to the interests of the institution, thus to allow the president to expend their money for an indefinite time and unlimited amount—and in a manner which virtually excluded the board from any knowledge of the object and the extent of the disbursements, if not altogether, certainly until long after they had been made. We believed, and still believe, that to permit such a system to pass unnoticed, would have been a gross dereliction from our duty as representative agents—if sustained, it ought at least to be sanctioned by the stockholders and the public—not to depend on the votes of a board of directors.

But it was not only the character of this expenditure to which we called the attention of the board. Its amount, when the avowed object was taken into consideration, was, as we believed, altogether excessive. The expenditure during the last six months of the year 1829, under the head of printing and stationary, had been only \$3765.94; in the first six months of 1830, it had been \$7131.27; and in the last six months of the same year \$6050.20; making a total, during the whole of that period, of \$17,847.41, and an average expenditure for each half year, of \$5949.13.—The expenditure of the next two years, under the same head, appeared to be during

the first half year of 1831, \$29,979.92  
the last half year of 1831, 12,224.86  
the first half year of 1832, 12,134.16  
the last half year of 1832, 26,543.72

making a total, during the whole of that period, \$81,882.67; and an average expenditure, for each half year, of \$20,470.66. It was impossible for us to imagine that such an enormous difference in expenditures, under a single head of the expenses of the institution, prolonged, too, throughout the years 1831 and 1832, could have been contemplated, or was to be justified by the resolutions passed, in such vague terms, so long before. If they were, it was certainly time that disbursements so large, and for purposes so unusual, should be brought more immediately before the board.

The next point to which we called the attention of our colleagues, was the entire impossibility that existed, of ascertaining with any certainty, and without great trouble, the real nature of the expenditures in question—either in regard to the persons to whom the money was ultimately paid, or the amount and nature of the work actually done. So far as regarded the money expended by the president, this was evidently the case, for we could discover no entries or vouchers in regard to it, except general statements that it was expended on his order, under the resolutions referred to.

It was for exposing these gross and iniquitous transactions—this wholesale system of direct bribery and secret corruption, that the Senators have rejected them.—We know the American people will ponder this subject—they will put their seal of condemnation on those Senators who have yielded to the golden arguments of the Bank, in contempt of the instructions of the States they were sent to represent.—They will place their seal on those who have rejected these faithful public officers, because they were honest enough to do their duty, and firm enough to expose corruption. The people, whatever course corrupt and bought Senators may take, will not sanction the iniquity which they are endeavoring to protect and sanctify. They must become odious to honest men, and history will record them as more degraded in character and more putrescent in principle than the representatives of the rotten borough of old Sarum in England. They will be recorded as sanctioning the course of an institution, which illegally takes the public money to corrupt the people, and bribe their representatives.—In fine, history will award them the unenviable reputation of participants in this base scheme of robbery and corruption.

The late election in Albany, as was reported, had terminated in favor of the Bank.

As an offset, we have the official returns of the election for Constables in Southwark, (adjoining Philadelphia). The Anti-Bank majority is SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, being a gain of FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT VOTES, since the election in 1833. Let it be remembered that this gain and this victory, are from the immediate neighborhood of the Bank, and where its partisans boastingly defied all opposition.—The democrats of Pennsylvania are incorruptible—they defy alike the gold and the power of the money-king. The Pennsylvanian says—

"The Southwark victory of yesterday is of the utmost importance. It overturns at once the fallacies of the Bank press respecting changes in Pennsylvania. The Bank party have worked hard for the victory. The district adjoins their citadel of strength—it is within ten minutes walk of the mother of mischief, the Bank itself, and yet she was routed, horse, foot, and dragoons."

**Impressment.**—In our paper of yesterday morning, we stated that the "Etna" of H. B. Majesty's Navy, had impressed two men from the American ship "Rosanna," of Boston, (commanded by Capt. George H. Jennings,) while lying in Port Praya, St. Jago, although no other sailors could be obtained in that port. It may not therefore be amiss to state, that by a letter dated the 17th Feb. ult. we learn that Capt. J. protested against him in the usual term—upon this the 1st lieutenant of the "Etna" challenged him to fight. On the American captain's offering the terms on which he would accept the challenge, namely, to fight across a table with pistols, the British officer declined.

The commander of the "Rosanna" was presented with a handsome silver set by his passengers, while lying in the said port, in testimony of their approval of his conduct during the voyage from Havana.—N. Y. Ad.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship United States, at New York, London papers to the 7th of April, and Liverpool to the 8th, have been received.

A hostile spirit is gathering increased fervor between the governments of Holland and Belgium, and the actual early re-commencement of war is confidently predicted.

A determination on the part of the English and French governments to curb the encroaching power of the Czar, seems to acquire fresh force.

**England.**—London, Saturday evening, April 5.—The rumors of an interference by the Spanish troops in favor of Donna Maria in Portugal, are daily gaining ground.

**France.**—The resignation of the Duke de Broglie and Gen. Sebastiani has occasioned an entire re-arrangement. M. Persil, Deputy Procureur General of the Royal Court, is appointed Keeper of the Seals, &c. in the room of M. Barthe, who is created a Peer of France, and made first President of the Court of Accounts, in the room of M. Barbe Marbois, who resigns. M. Theiers, Deputy, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of Count d'Argout, who is made Governor of the Bank of France, in the place of the Duke de Goete. M. Duchatel, Deputy, is nominated Minister of Commerce, in the room of M. Theiers. Vice-Admiral Count de Rigny, Deputy, &c. is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the room of the Duke de Broglie.—Vice-Admiral Baron Roussin, Ambassador at Constantinople, is named Minister of the Marine in the room of Admiral de Rigny. M. Martin du Nord, Deputy, and Advocate General of the Court of Cassation, is appointed Procureur General of the Royal Court in the room of M. Persil. It will be seen, therefore, that the Ministers who retain their previous offices are Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Humann, Minister of Finance; and M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction.

The recognition by Sweden of Isabella II., as Queen of Spain, had been received in Paris.

**Spain.** Madrid, March 26.—Our Government has at length decided to interfere in Portugal. Sarmiento, Envoy from Donna Maria, has presented his credentials. 10,000 men will enter Portugal on the 1st of April.

**Portugal.** Oporto, March 24, four o'clock, P. M.—The Governor of the city has just received a despatch of four lines from Admiral Napier, who says—"This morning I took Camina by surprise, and Viana will be shortly in our possession."

**Ireland.**—A serious riot and affray took place about the beginning of April, at Portadown. There was much destruction of property, and, as usual, much breaking of heads.

**Germany.**—The Frankfort Gazette of the 29th March, announces the death of the reigning Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, father of the Princess Frederick of Prussia.

**Greece.**—Recent accounts from Napoli di Romania announce the death of the Greek Captain Colocotroni, in the prison in which he had been confined several months, for having taken part with several other chiefs in a conspiracy against the government.

**The Farewell Benefit of the Woods** was well attended. At the conclusion of the performance, a beautiful chaplet of flowers was thrown upon the stage by a gallant young gentleman; but unfortunately the curtain was suffered to fall between the fair vocalist and the wreath—the Manager, however, soon made his appearance, and upon learning for whom the rosy diadem was intended, retired, and the Queen of Song was soon presented to the audience, under the protection of Mr Wood, crowned with the token of admiration and esteem, which had been cast at her feet. Mr W. then expressed his gratitude for the many kindnesses extended to his lady and himself during their sojourn here, and their deep regret at the necessity of leaving friends so kind and liberal; to his brief and feeling remarks the audience answered in three cheers.

**Warren Theatre.**—Mrs. ASBURY, who has contributed her quota to the stock of theatrical entertainments, this season, by her spirited and elegant translations of "Baron Trenck," and "Caught in a Shower," will take a benefit at the Warren, this evening, when we expect to see her unquestionable claims as an actress and authoress, handsomely acknowledged by the liberal and discriminating patrons of the drama. The pieces are the "Six Degrees of Crime," and "High Life Below Stairs," in both of which Mrs A. appears to advantage.

**Finn's Benefit.**—Mr Finn, the old ever-green, and perpetual favorite, puts forth for a Spring Benefit this evening. On this occasion, two new pieces—"The Heart of Mid-Lothian," and "Removing the Deposites"—will be produced.

**Helen.** Miss Edgeworth's last and best novel, has received additional value in the beautiful style in which the Messrs. Harpers have re-printed it—all should own it—in fact the "uniform Edition" of her works ought to be in every family who possess the means of procuring it, and the capacity of appreciating the genius of one whom John Randolph declared the best writer in the English language.

**Levison's Mental Culture,** a most valuable volume, and published in a style worthy of its merit, by Allen and Ticknor, is for sale at our Bookstores. Its contents should be impressed upon the heart of every parent.

**The Corner Stone, or Illustrations of Christian Truth,** is the title of an excellent moral book published by Mr William Pierce.

**General Green** congratulates his nullifying friends upon the rapid progress which their doctrines are making in the East.

The editor of the Mobile Register was eating strawberries on the 22d of April.

No Washington papers were received by yesterday's mail.

We would recommend to the attention of our readers an excellent letter from RYIS EFFENDI, upon the First Page of this paper.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on Tuesday, sine die, after a session of 121 days, during which they had passed 294 acts and resolves. Among them are acts for the incorporation of eight banks, and to increase the capital of another—aggregate increase of capital 3,500,000.—Trans.

## POLICE COURT.

**Oliver Smith,** being a first hand before the mast, was found of sparring, and on Tuesday night, after amusing himself upon the cat-heads and hulls of divers persons, unknown, hailed one of the City watchmen, and, like a frank-hearted sailor, informed him that he was "on a burst, and would knock down any two men that could stand before him." Upon this challenge, "Squire Hook-and-Rattle" drew himself up perpendicularly to his topmost height, and when at his extremest elevation, looked down upon Oliver with a becoming dare-the-deil aspect; the latter instantly cock-billed his yards, and, slewing round, struck the enemy amidstships, and compelled him to exchange the vertical for the horizontal. Watchee brought a comrade to his assistance, by a crack of his rattle, and Oliver became a prisoner. He then offered five dollars—politically termed "Balm of Biddle"—to steep their senses in forgetfulness; but as they hesitated a little about taking the specifi, and not having time to stand higgling about so small a trade, he squared off, and measured both for a soiled suit of muddy brown, and made swift witnesses of his heels; but though he had scotched the night-snakes, he had not silenced their rattles, and he was soon surrounded, and captured.

When the whole story was told, Smith summed up the matter, by observing—"According to their tell I should think I'd fought every man in Boston—they make me out worse than John Bull, for he couldn't take it." Fine and costs \$8 44. "Pretty cheap," said Oliver, as he left the Court, chuckling at the lenity of the law.

**Passing Counterfeit Money.**—A young man from the country was charged with knowingly uttering a counterfeit \$10 bill of the Suffolk Bank, at the Box Office of the Tremont Theatre. Unfortunately for him, when questioned by Mr Crafts and Mr Clapp, he stated that he had taken the bill at a store, in Charlestown, where he had been trading in hats, but when Mr Clapp went over there, he ascertained that this was not the fact; and the man was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$300, to take his trial at the Municipal Court, and was committed for the want thereof. Three very respectable witnesses testified to his good standing and character, in his native place, and it is very doubtful whether he knew the bill was spurious; but it is pretty certain that he suspected it to be so.

**Sudden effects of the mind upon the body.**—Plato used to say that all the diseases of the body proceeded from the soul. Says Mr Weld in his famous report: The expression of the countenance is mind invisible. Bad news weakens the action of the heart, destroys appetite, oppresses the lungs, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face, fear blanches it, joy illuminates it; an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves.—Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses giant energy; volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a single stroke. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion on seeing his pet monkey robbed in pontificals, and occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloch was carried upon the field of battle, in the last stages of incurable disease—upon seeing his army give way, he leaped from the litter, rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died. The door keeper of the Congress of the United States expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died either in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion to produce it had suddenly subsided. The recent case of Hills, in this city, is fresh in the memory of all. He was apprehended on the charge of stealing goods from his employer, and taken before the police, and though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils—he was carried out and died.—N. Y. Sun.

**"Nid-Nodding."**—A friend of ours tells the following anecdote of his own uncle, and therefore it must be true. The old gentleman lived in the country, and was one of those quiet even tempered souls who seem resolved to enjoy life let the world wag as it may. It was on a summer's day after dinner, he had paraded himself in his chair on the piazza on the shady side of his domicile, in order to luxuriate in the glories of an afternoon nap. His senses were soon locked in the leathern influences—all was hushed and still, except the over poised head of the sleeper, which ever and anon would lose its balance, and nod most unwittingly, first from side to side, then upward and downward, as in defiance of the summiferous chain that would hold it in captivity. At last a lordly goat that would never brook insult from man or beast, strolled leisurely along past where his master was enjoying his comfortable afternoon snooze. Observing the strange movements of the sleeper's head, he came to a momentary halt, as though he would be sure of its meaning.—After blinking an instant at his master, billy, concluded there was an indignity offered to his honor and courage, which it became him to pocket with indifference. So retreating a step or two, to gain momentum, he pounced upon the dreamer, in such a manner, that from "Nid-nodding," squire C— found himself, when he recovered from the stun of the onset, thrown half way through the entry of his house, and his billy goat standing over him with the proud defiance of a victor. The result was an instantaneous appeal to arms, and poor billy in his turn, became the victim, not of a sound drubbing merely, but of a mortal gunpowder plot.—Mobile Ad.

**Gunpowder plot.**—A gentleman in Virginia whose wood had been frequently stolen from him, lately bored into a log, filled the hole with powder and plugged it up. The log was carried off at night, and the next day one of his neighbors had a horrible explosion under his dinner pot, which played mischief with his dinner, and scattered his mutton and dampings in all directions.

The Milan Gazette states that on the 8th inst. there was a storm on the coast of Sicily so violent, that 16 vessels, laden with oil and corn for Palermo, were wrecked within sight of land on the rocks not far from Calanea. The tide on the two following days, cast on shore 11 dead bodies, but it was hoped that the rest of the crews had been able to save themselves in their boats.

The middle buoy on Charleston ship bar had gone adrift.

**"Backing out."**—A brace of "Charles" from the city, came up to Lowell, one da "spree." They beat round town for a whole afternoon—d—d the county commissioners for not granting more retail licenses—swore that Mixer's best mixed hot whiskey wasn't half equal to the northend black-strap at hum—and that cotton mills, shad-catching, and rail-roads, were all nothing but an infernal bore. Ordered their horse and gig at half past 7, for home. At half past eleven, at night, a person passing up Gorham street, saw a horse and gig backing up on to a vacant lot, just opposite the head of Church street, and, in a moment, the whole establishment, horse, gig, and passengers, were topsy-turvy in six inches of mud. Our two city friends crept out from under the wreck of the carriage. When asked what they had been doing—"Dewin," said the taller one, "hic-cup—dewin?"—why damme, we've been BACKING OUT OF LOWELL."—Lowell Mercury.

**Stolen.**—From the Steubenville stage, a package containing \$4000, in notes of the Canton Bank, of Ohio, consisting of 5's, 10's, and 20's. Also, \$1000 in notes of the Western Reserve Bank, of Ohio, consisting of 5's, and 10's—and other notes not recollected.—N. Y. Com.

The packet ship Ontario, which arrived this morning from London, has on board \$350,000 in specie.—Brid.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine proceeded from the lower bay yesterday morning, for Norfolk, with a fair wind; but in a short time after she left the Hook, the wind broke in from S. E.—N. Y. Gaz. of Wednesday.

Simcon Martin, a clerk in the N. Orleans Mechanics and Traders' Bank, absconded on the 20th ult. with 7 or \$5000, the funds of that institution.

The election for a member of Congress, from the district represented by the late Gen. Blair, is to take place on the second and third of June.

The celebrated German jurist, Feurbach, died lately at Frankfurt, it is supposed from poison. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate Casper Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavors to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth.

Mr John Galloway was, on Saturday morning, found dead in his bed, in a building in Norris' Alley.—Philad. paper.

James Combs, aged 17 years, an apprentice to Mr A. Johnson, a tailor of this city, hung himself yesterday. He was quite dead when taken down.—Brid.

Four hundred and sixty dollars has been collected in Philadelphia in behalf of the Poles, by Mr Wood, a well known philanthropist of New York.

John A. Ellmore, a revolutionary hero, expired at his residence in Atauga county, Alabama, on the 24th March, after a short illness.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, by Rev Hosea Lamson, Jonathan P. Hager, of Belfast, Me. to Nancy Smith, daughter of the late Abraham Babcock, of this city. Thomas Carver to Isabella Carver.

By Rev Mr Frothingham, George G. Gibson, to Susan W. Gordon.

In Windham, N. H. David Jones to Olivia Hughes.

## DIED.

In this city, on Thursday morning, Stephen T. Young, eldest child of Dr P. Bach, of Harvard University 3 yrs. In Springfield, after a long illness, Susan, wife of Simon Sanborn Esq.

**THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND** in Boston and its vicinity, will hold their meeting on MONDAY, the 13th inst at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. at Franklin Hall, in Franklin st. near Washington st. R. W. ROACH, Sec. Sec. N. B. The friends to civil and religious liberty are respectfully invited to attend. 31—may 9

## IMPORTATIONS.

**CANTON.** Ship Neponset—548 pkgs, 110 cases mdx, 150 half chests, 80 cases cannister hyson—25 cases cannister—640 boxes, 219 chests, 324 half do young hyson—50 cases cannisters—700 boxes imperial—50 cases cannisters—367 bxs, 49 half chests gunpowder—48 chests Tonkey—50 cases cannisters—680 boxes, 1027 chests, 1318 half do souchong—250 bxs, 190 half chests Pouchong—75 boxes peach—275 chests, 109 half do hyson skin—50 do do—20 chests broken—204 boxes, 5 chests, 37 half do undescribed—460 boxes, 165 chests tea—95 pkgs carria in mats—109 boxes do—123 chests China ware—6 do vermilion—39 cases, 7 pkgs silk—4 boxes pearl buttons—1 case grass cloth—2 do jackets—8 rattan baskets—36 rolls matting—3 chairs—9 boxes pillows.

Ship Duncan—10 cases, 679 bxs, 2752 chests, 2418 hlf do souchong—299 chests pouchong—1501 bxs, 263 chests 215 half do young hyson—10 chests, 214 boxes cannister gunpowder—232 half chests, 1635 boxes hyson—4 chests, 345 boxes imperial—6 bxs undescribed tea—10 cases neubearb—12 cases goat skins—55 cases, 5400 mats, 454 hlf pkgs cases cassia—1 do whips—2 do fans—2 rolls matting—128 cases, 4 bxs mdx—2 tubs candy—1 case silk.

**VALPARISO.** Brig Danube—1951 bxs copper—8 bxs plata pins—2123 hides—77 seal skins—36 pup do 1 case, 3 skulls combs—429 qtls wool.

**LIVERPOOL.** Ship Steglitz—51 cases, 58 bundles steel—480 bundles hoop iron—730 bxs, 20 bundles iron—1715 iron nails—19702 chains—2 cks pins and keys—40 sacks salt—7 cks, 387 crates, 15 hds, 11 box earthen ware—75 bxs tin plates—9 cases chains—11 do nails—17 do sad irons—1 po hoos—10 bxs plants—20 boxes, 17 cases sheathing copper—41 bales sheeps wool—1 case 4 cases drugs—1 csk bone tips—3 bales carpeting—54 cks 12 cases hardware—8 cases guns—2 boxes wine—3 cks shot—100 do hollow ware—1 do shovels—10 bundles wire—1 hauper vices—8 bund, 2 cases pans—4 do castings—1 truss, 1 parcel, 25 bales, 2 cases 3 bxs mds.

**YARMOUTH, (N.S.)** Schr George—32 hds mds—23 tierces sugar—2 bbs eggs—1 bbl iron—2 doz muskrat skins.

**KAMBURG.** barque Leonidas—1300 dollars—1 cte crockery ware—3 do looking glass plates—45 bles wine—1 do iron castings—1 do tugs—1 case books—1436 plates splter—6 bundles hemp—70 bags rags—2000 denijons—100 cases glass ware—20 do gin cases—9 hds mdx—2 cases piano fortes—61 bales wrapper linen.

## SHIP-NEWS—1834.

**PORT OF BOSTON—THURSDAY, May 8.**

## ARRIVED.

Ship Steglitz, Lothrop, Liverpool 26th March. Bark Leonidas, Manson, Hamburg 13th. Cuxhaven 17th March. Left ships Washington, Nelson N York 4. Thos. Ryder, Stockholm 14; Sannen, Hammond, dis; brig Eudora, Turner, Gottenburg 7; Kremlich, Brown, New York 4; Falconer, Winsor, Stockholm 4. Brig Verges, Cushing, went up from Cuxhaven on the 17th. At Cuxhaven 17th, ship Ninus, Gregerson, repairing, expected to finish 1st April. Spoke 15th ult, lat 41 30, lon 42, ship —, of Salem, 28 days from London for N York.

## CLEARED.

Ships Tuscan, Littlefield, Calcutta; Mercury, Simpson, Valparaiso; Nestor, Sise, Portsmouth; Hibernia, Hopkins, N Orleans; Acorn, House, Philad; Planet, Amazeen, Portsmouth; Elizabeth, Otis, Bath; schs Gen Stark, Chase, N York; Charlotte, Caswell, Marblehead; Adams, Fernald, Portsmouth; Picket, Warboly, Free Trade, Bangor; Cordelia, Dover; sloop Dolory, Marblehead.

Sch Eliza Hupper, was got off Georges Island, last night, by Capt Howard and crew, of the cutter Hamilton, with loss of rudder and part of keel, leaky.

At Matanzas 22d ult, bark Rouble, Davis, 35 ds from Antwerp.

At Havana 24th ult, Inez, Jacques, from Antwerp; Coriolanus, Jones, fin Cadiz; Emperor, ar 19th, from Boston; Bruce, Smith, fin Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool 7th ult, Tarquin, Gifford, fin N Ork.

SALEM 7th—ar brig Edwin, Millet, Rio Grande 8th March. At Port Allegre, brig Quillo, Gardier; Argus, Smith; Brown, Pearson; Delaware, Chickering, and Oriental, Hallett, nre when to sail—the latter stuck on







